and a charge that brought dismay to the Johnnies. It was sharp and terrible work, and many a gallant fellow's patriotic cheer ended in a death rattle before its first echo died away in the woods. But the day was gained, and a carefully planned move on the part of the rebel general defeated by the gallantry of Gen. Harrison. That night I remember seeing the General going about the field personally superintending the burial of such of the boys of the Seventieth Indiana as had answered their last call to duty at Peach Tree Creek. But I have known General Harrison in and out of the army for thirty years, and I tell you a squarer man never lived. He is a poor man himself, and he has always been the friend of the poor man. If the workingmen hereabouts," said the Captain in conclusion, "want to know what kind of man the Republican candidate for President is let them ask any workingman in Indianapolis to tell them his honest opinion of plain Ben Harri-

#### DESERTED THE DEMOCRATS. Hon. H. Clay Conde Abandons the Bourbons

and States His Reasons.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. H. Clay Conde, recognized in St. Louis during the presidential contest in 1876 as the relative, and financial and political agent of Gov. Sam Tilden, the Democratic candidate for President, has renounced his allegiance to the Democratic party, and declares his intention of voting for Harrison and Morton in November. His disgust for Democracy and its candidate for President rests, he says, on the tariff question and the fact that he is not pleased with the manner in which Mr. Tilden was treated by President Cleveland. Mr. Conde predicts the election of the Republican standard-bearers this

"I could not consistently vote for any man for the presidency," continued Mr. Conde, who could not make up his mind during five years of internal strife whether he was a Union man or a rebel. I would much prefer to vote for a confederate soldier who had the courage to fight openly for his honest convictions and sec-

In reply to the question as to whether he thought the farmers would favor free trade, Mr. Conde said: "The American farmers are the sait of the earth, and are among the best sducated and soundest thinkers in this sountry. Well they know that if the manufacturers shut down the mechanics must live, and that they will go to farming for themselves or others, and by so doing create an overproduction of farm products, thereby reducing their value, and that their farms would become practically valueless. The farmers understand this thing far better than the average demagogue politician. The only State which, in my judgment, might be benefited by free trade is Texas. Certain it is that Texas needs something of this kind so that they can import good butter and milk from England free of duty into that

the result of the campaign?" "I cannot foresee with any degree of certainty the effect; but this I do know, that most of this senseless cry about monopolies is hypocritical. There is as much monopoly in one party as the other. For example, the Standard Oil Company, the most gigantic monopoly in this country, is a Demoractic institution, and exerts much political influence. Our Secretary of the Navy is one of its productions. The meane cry against railways is all a sham. The more railways we have the cheaper freight and passenger rates. The President himself is a monopolist. While President he saw he had the power to renominate fimself, and he did so. This is the

"What effect will the cry of monopoly have on

highest type of monopoly."
"What do you think of civil-service reform?" "It is the veriest fraud of the age. It is founded upon the English or effete monarchial idea, and is well enough in those countries where ignorance is the rule and education is the exception, but in an enlightened country like ours, where all are educated, it is a hypocritical sham. If the relic of the monarchial system must continue, I would suggest an amendment to the Constitution, that it apply to every one who offers himself for any office, elective or ap-

MEMBER OF HARRISON'S BIBLE CLASS.

M. V. Farrar Wonders What Political Enemies Can Find to Say Against the General.

A correspondent of the Journal at Bridgton, Me., contributes the following campaign literature to the Journal:

"I have a great curiosity to see what they will manage to study up to try and damage General Harrison's character. I know him thoroughly, lived by him five years in Indianapolis, was a member of his class in Sunday-school, have seen him on all sorts of occasions, and let me tell you, sir, that I know Gen. Harrison to be one of the purest, kind-heartedest, ablest and every way the splendidest of men that ever lived. Yes, I wonder what they will trump up against him.

The speaker was M. V. Farrar, clerk of the Cumberland Hotel, in Bridgton, a native of Buckfield, where he was reared contemporaneously with an another distinguished gentleman, John D. Long. Mr. Farrar, who is a man of character and thoroughly reliable in his statement, returned from Indiana ten years ago. Mr. Farrer is an enthusiastic Blaine man, but, at the same time, is delighted with the prospect of casting a vote next fall for his old Sundayschool teacher.

"The first time I ever met General Harrison," said he, "was the Sabbath just after my arrival in Indianapolis. Wishing to attend church, I walked over from the hotel, only a short distance, to the First Presbyterian Church. In accordance with the characteristic cordiality and hospitality of the Western people, who aren't apt to pass by on the other side when a stranger comes within their gates, the ushers at once came to me and extended a kindly welcome. I was introduced to the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Kumler, and his wife. Directly, who should enter the vestibule, but a short, thickset, good looking man and a lady, who I learned were Benjamin Harrison and wife, and nothing would do but I must be introduced to them.

"After the service I accepted an invitation to enter the Bible class, when whom should I find in charge of it but General Harrison, and a fine teacher he was too, so easy and agreeable, so well posted in the Scriptures, with so intelligible and instructive a way of explaining their meaning and lessons. Never tried to show off or put on airs; never patronizing nor distant, but always kind and approachable. When he asked a question it wasn't to the class in general, but to some member in particular, and if it was of a knotty character he'd put it in such a way as to leave the scholar a chance to get out of it without wounding his pride. During my five years' stay in Indianapolis I frequently went to the church and Sundayschool, of each of which be was a chief pillar and constant attendant, and I never found cause to change my first agreeable impression of Mr.

"How was he rated at home as a lawyer?" I asked. "As one of the best in the State. The firm was Harrison, Hines & Miller. I can never forget the time I heard him make his plea on a great criminal case there when he was pitted sgainst 'Dan' Voorhees. 'Dan' is one of the finest speakers I ever listened to. He is easy, fluent, full of bright ideas, logical and forcible. In his argument, however, he showed a tendency, accidental or intentional, to pervert the statements of witnesses, for which General Harrison repeatedly called him to account, and for which he for the most part gracefully acknowledged his error. But it was a powerful plea all the same and I wondered how Harrison would answer it. But he did meet it, and handsomely, too. It was a battle of giants. Harrison spoke all of two hours, perhaps longer, and such a plea. Talk of his being only a grandson of his grandfather, why, bless your stars, if there's any lawyer in the United States who can beat that argument a great sight I just wish he'd be trotted out. Let me tell you right here that 'Ben' Harrison is not only one of the greatest lawyers of the West, but his position as the acknowledged leader of the Indiana Republicans

# FAIR PLAY IN THE SOUTH.

Views of Dr. C. L. Wilson, a Former Resident

Atlanta (Ga.) National. All people in this quarter favorably know the genial and elever Dr. C. L. Wilson, formerly of the National Surgical Institute, of this city, but now in Indianapoits. Writing to a subscriber of this paper, Dr. Wilson says: "I, too, yearn for perfect fraternity and cordial relations between the North and South, but there are some conditions on which it can never come. For instance, it outrages all sense of fairness that the vote of an ex-confederate should count for five times more than that of the Union soldiers. The ballot of the man who fought to preserve this government and save the Union, ought at least to be equal to the vote of that man who fought to destroy it and dissolve it. I know that the North is more than willing to stand shoulder to shoulder with our Southern brethren on the basis of perfeet political equality, and I firmly believe that the South is not yet ready to concede this much to their 'erring' brethren of the North. The South secured thirty-eight additional members of Congress and about fifty-three extra electoral

negro. Either surrender this added power or have a pure and untrammeled bailot is the plain dictate of honor and honesty. The war for the Union will have been partly waged in vain if there is to be this enormous increment to the power of the South in the Union, obtained and held by means utterly repugnant to the free spirit of our institutions. The South has nothing to fear from General Harrison's election. I am sure be has no wish or thought to humble or humiliate the South. Being a Christian gentleman, a good, consistent Presbyterian, he could not harbor malice. But he will be a stern foe of those who would terrorize and intimidate at the polls, whether they be tally-sheet forgers in Columbus, O., or ballot-box stuffers in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, or Chicago, or bulldozers in the Southern tier."

We remember in 1884 it was proposed to run Dr. Wilson for Mayor or Alderman here, and it gained considerable momentum, opponents began to swaggeringly assert they would not vote for any d-n Yankee. Dr. Wilson had not sought the mayorality, but his friends had urged his candidacy, and rather than embarrass his supporters he withdrew from the race, though had he continued in it there would have been little doubt of his election Dr. Wilson's residence of thirteeen years in Atlanta qualifies him to speak ex-cathedra on this subject of South-ern politics, though the Doctor will cheerfully admit that there is a large and constantly growing "New South" element, that fret and chafe under the domineering restraint of a tyrannical Bourbon Democracy, but are held in leash by doubts as to what will be the policy of the Harrison administration, but we confidently assert now, and mark the pre-diction, that Harrison and Morton will beat Cleveland and Thurman in Atlanta. The conditions here are all favorable to a healthy Republican growth, and if General Harrison will consult Dr. C. L. Wilson he will be advised how to place Republicanism in Georgia on such a firm and successfully solid foundation, that though the winds may come and the waters may best upon it, yet it stood, because it was founded upon a rock.

#### KIMBALL ON HARRISON. Ad Old Comrade Reviews the General's Army

Record. Salt Lake Tribune.

General Nathan Kimball is enthusiastic over the nomination of General Harrison, and writes to Dr. Taggart of this city, as follows:

"My dear old friend-Yours of the 25th ult. received. I beg of you to forgive my apparent neglect. I am sure you will. I have been busy night and day in the office closing up monthly, quarterly and annual reports. But, God bless you, I can and will answer that I do know Ben Harrison, our leader. Have known him to years. He is morally and socially without blemish-not a stain upon him politically. He is altogether bright, and as a lawyer and statesman, he is a peer among the ablest and foremost. As an orator he is equal to the best He is in arguments eloquent and convincing, and in all the foregoing he has no superior. As a soldier he was brave and daring; as an officer, ever true and gallant. He was first appointed second lieutenant, recruited a company, and then a regiment, the Seventieth Indiana, and was appointed colonel of the same on Aug. 12, 1862, and marched at once with it to Kentucky and did noble work; then into Tennessee, and in the campaign of 1864 against Atlanta, his command led by him was in every battle. After Resaca he was the only colonel assigned to the command of his brigade, and with it fought at Dallas, New Hope, Round Top, Kenesaw mountain, Beach Tree creek and around Atlanta and at Jonesboro and Lovejoy station. I was witness to his gallantry at Peach Tree creek July 20, '64. His command was immediately on my right during that most bloody battle, when Hood's host of fighters were so badly repulsed and terribly beaten. I saw his noble bearing in leading his brigade fearlessly forward against the lines enemy and driving them before him. As Hooker complimented him on the field and at once recommended and urged his promotion, he was at once promoted to brevet brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious conduct. He was ordered home Sept. 26, 1864, to assist in settling the Sons of Hell (Knights of the Golden Circle) in Indiana. While absent on this duty, and before be could rejoin his command, it had started with Sherman on the grand march to the sea. Harrison was retained at Nashville, and assigned to command a provisional brigade, and took part and did noble work in the battles at Nashville Dec. 15 and 16, and joined the pursuit of Hood into Alabama. Soon he joined his command un-der Sherman in North Carolina, and when the rebel armies surrendered to Grant and Sherman, our Ben was there and marched with his command to the capital of the Nation and took part in that grand review at Washington with honor and glory and victory as the reward of his sacrifices and services in behalf of our government and Union. He thus at the end of the from August, '62, until mustered out and honorably discharged, the war over, had been a faithful soldier and officer, worthy the name and to be the son of his illustrious grandsires, the heroic Benjamin Harrison of the Declaration of Independence and old Tippecanoe, the savior of the Northwest Territories and the President of the United States in 1840. And I feel confident that history will repeat itself, and in 1888 the heroism and

## "OGDEN, July 1, 1888." THE HARRISON AVALANCHE.

noble character bequeathed to our Ben by his

illustrious ancesters will be recognized by the

American people, and the young Tippecanoe will be elected to the presidency with the enthusiasm

and majority given to the old in 1840. Frater-

NATHAN KIMBALL

Cleveland's Free Trade Sweeping Democrats Into the Republican Party.

Troy Times (Rep). On Fifth avenue, during the grand Republican ratification parade, a Democratic ex-Mayor of Troy stood waving the stars and stripes as the procession marched by. The gentleman with the flag was Hon. William L. Van Alstyne, ex-Mayor of Troy. Mr. Van Alstyne said: "I shall not vote for Cleveland and Thurman. I don't like the platform they stand on-the free-trade platform. The position that they took on this issue is contrary to my teachings. I am for protection, always. I think the manufacturing industries of this city should be fostered and cared far. Troy is a manufacturing center, and its industries should be protected. I am pleased with the Republican national ticket."

Pierce Kane is a manufacturer of knit goods at Saudlake. He was a partner in the same business with his brother, the late Nicholas T. Kane, who was a member of Congress from Albany county, and one of the most influential Democrats in this vicinity. Pierce Kane said: "I have never voted anything but the Demo-cratic ticket. If I live till next election day I will vote for Harrison and Morton. I employ 150 or more operatives. Of that number seventy-five to 100 are voters. I never interfere with the politics of my men, nor ask them how they are going to vote, but it is my belief, from the expressions I have heard that, 75 or 80 per cent of the men employed by me will vote the Republican ticket this fall. I am a protectionist. You may call me a Republican or anything else you please. But I am voting for Kane! No matter whom the Republicans had nominated-Benjamin Harrison, Jim Blaine or anybody else-I would have voted for him. I will not vote for Cleveland. I know what my own interests are, and will do my best to protect them,

and I am voting for Kane." William E. Hagan, of this city, who was chairman of the independent Republican organization in Troy four years ago, said: "I shall not vote for Cieveland. I am not a free-trader. I worked energetically for Cleveland four years go. I am satisfied with the national Republican ticket. It is an excellent ticket. A better man than Harrison could not be nominated to fill the chair occupied by Lincoln. There will be no organization of independent Republicans in this city this fall, so far as I am concerned. I was chairman of the organization in 1884, and we registered 752 votes, all of which were cast

Adolphe Staude, a well-known manufacturer and merchant, said: "I voted for Cleveland four years ago, but I am now for Harrison and protection. I am going in with my my eyes open, and I know many Germans who voted for Cleveland who are coming out for Harrison this fall. We don't want free trade-we want protection, and we must be protected. A man who votes to cut his own throat is a fool. I have lived to see what protection means. I know what European wages mean also. If we should ever come to free trade and European wages in this country, God help the workingman! The Re-

for Cleveland.'

publican ticket suits the Germans." O. F. Burtis, senior member of the stove firm of Burtis & Mann, and a life long Democrat, said: "I shall vote for Harrison and Morton this fall. The issue is free trade or protection. Cleveland represents free trade and Harrison represents protection. Therefore, I shall vote for Harrison. I speak from a Democratic stand-point, for I have never voted for a Republican President inmy life. I believe Harrison and Morton will carry New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. I know many Democrats who are not for free trade, and they will vote for Harrison and protection. The business and manufacturing interests of this country must be pro-

tected or go down." More of Them from Pittsburg.

Pittsburg Special. Western Pennsylvania Democrats continue to come over to Harrison and protection. James Powers, once a Democratic candidate for County of Congress and about fifty-three extra electoral Commissioner; General Manager James F. votes when the ballot was sonferred upon the Grimes, of the Knoxville Land Improvement

Company, and Secretary Thomas Acker, of Local Assembly 9704 of the Knights of Labor, which includes the tub-workers, are among today's converts. Acker told a reporter that he would rather shut up the mills of Texas than the pipe mills of Pittsburg.

Allentown Democrats for Harrison.

Allentown Special. Harry C. Trexler, a well-known lumber dealer. and at one time president of Common Council and Mr. Bryan, a contractor, have announced their intention of supporting Harrison and Morton. Both have been prominent in Democratic circles, and the former was at one time leading member of the Americus Club, and an active worker at the polls. The latter has always been regarded as one of the shrewdest politicians in the party, and has always commanded considerable influence.

OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

The Prohibition Candidate Tells Where His Party Expects to Get Votes. DETROIT, Mich., July 9.-Gen. Clinton Fisk is in the city on business connected with

the Swain estate, of which he is one of the executors. In the course of an interview to-day he said he should make no speeches until Septem-

"Where do you expect to make your largest gains, Generall" was asked.

"We will gain largely in New York, probably increase the vote there 50 per cent, drawing chiefly from the Republicans. We will gain largely in New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri; also in the New England States. Our gains in the North will come largely from the Republican party; in the South from the Democratic party. Our strength in the South will come from all classes, white and black, except the uneducated negroes. The latter class seem to think that one of the boons conferred on them by Abraham Lincoln was liberty to drink like their old masters."

Labor Nomination. Special to the Indianapolis Journal-

DANVILLE, Ill., July 9.-The congressions district labor convention was held in the court house to-day. Alex Barton, of Danville, was chosen chairman, and C. B. Fenton secretary. E. H. Langhans, of Danville, was nominated for Congress. The following central committee was selected: A. C. Barton, Vermillion county; C. E. Mann, Edgar county; James Fullenwider, Douglas county; W. B. Leach, Coles county; W. for Governor on the Labor ticket, addressed the crowd. County nominations were left open until a later date.

Illinois Enthusiasm. Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. VANDALIA, Ill., July 8 .- The Republicans this Democratic county held a mammoth Harrison and Morton meeting last night. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Ike Clements, of Carbondale, Ill., who made a telling speech. Brass bands and the much-used tin horn made music for the thousands. The Republicans of Illinois seem to be thoroughly enthused, and one would have taken Vandalia last night, for an Indiana town.

# INDIANA AND H.LINOIS.

Remains of a Missing Man Discovered in School-House Cistern.

opecial to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 9 .-- A special from Ferdinand, Dubois county, states that a week ago Bernard Volters, a prominent citizen of that place, mysteriously disappeared, and his whereabouts has been shrouded in mystery until today, when his body was found in the schoolhouse cistern. He evidently committed suicide, although there is no known cause why he should have done so.

A Novel Cause for a Boycott. Special to the Indianapolis Journas.

Goshen, Ind., July 9.—The Barbers' Union of this city have boycotted the Daily Times, because one of the employes at the Times office patronized a non-union shop. The leaders in the union are two Democrats, and the opinion prevails that these two managed the boycott more in the interest of politics than anything else, the Times being a Republican paper. It is said the matter will be brought before the grand jury for investigation.

Serious Charge Against a Postmaster.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Marion, Ind., July 9.—Postmaster Benner, of Sweetser, this county, is charged with opening registered letters, the charge being preferred by Mrs. Thomas Harter, who claims that two such letters, addressed to her, were opened. Postoffice Inspector Stackler, of St. Louis, who has been investigating the matter the past two days, left this morning. He declined to state the result of his investigation.

Husband and Wife Strangle Themselves. SANDWICH, Ill., July 9.—David Clarke and his wife were found hanging in a corn-crib on A Gage's farm, near here, last evening. They left a paper signed by each saying that they died for each other. Clark was thirty years old and had been employed by Gage a few months. He came from Streator. He had been married two

Gas at Dunreith.

Special to the Indianapolis Journas DUNREITH, Ind., July 9.—A strong flow of gas was found here this morning. As the drill penetrated Trenton rock the flow increased until at a depth of 905 feet, when it developed into a "gusher," and burns twenty-five feet high. Steps will be taken at once to pipe the town.

Indiana Notes.

John Bosler, a pioneer of Elkhart county, died on Sunday night, aged seventy-six years. A ten-year-old child of Henry Scott, proprietor of the Ætna House, at Brownstown, walked out of a window in the second story of the hotel, Sunday night, while asleep, and fell to the pavement below, receiving serious, if not fatal injuries.

Silas Taflinger, a prominent citizen of Nabbs. Clark county, while going from the home of a neighbor to his own residence, Saturday evening was sun-struck. He was unconscious all of Saturday night and it is thought that he cannot James S. Steele, who lives one mile west of

Rockville, died on Sunday evening of blood poison. He was one of the best-known stock growers in western Indiana, and very wealthy. He was about fifty-seven years old, and his father was Gen. George K. Steele.

David Clark, a farm hand residing near Lexngton, was arrested at that place, Saturday night, by Constable J. H. Blocher, for entering the store of Stephen Basset, at Holman, and stealing a large amount of money. He was placed in jail to await the action of the next grand jury.

Illinois Items.

Freeman, the \$1,500 stallion owned by H. C.

Sineabaugh & Son, of Mattoon, died, on Sunday,

of lung fever. He was a fine imported horse.

Rain storms and wind during the past week have done considerable damage to the oats crop, near Mattoon, by blowing it flat, but the corn has been greatly benefited.

Orphan Asylum Dedicated. CLEVELAND, O., July 9.-The new Orphan Asylum which cost \$200,000 was dedicated today. It is supported by Western Israelites, and is one of the largest institutions in America. The following officers were elected: Abraham Hart, of Chicago, president; David Adler, of Milwaukee, vice-president; Jacob Rohrmheimer, of Cleveland, treasurer of the general fund: Simon Haverrich, of Detroit, treasurer of the sinking fund; Dr. S. Wolfenstein, secretary and superintendent, and M. Buchman, of Cleveland,

financial secretary. Charities and Corrections.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9 .- In the Conference of Charities and Corrections, this morning, the first matter taken up was the report upon charity organizations, conducted by Miss Zelpha D. Smith, of Boston, who presented the report of the committee. The subject was discussed at some length. John Glenn, of Baltimore, spoke on "Drunkards' Families." "The Treatment of Poor Widows with Dependent Children" was the theme of a paper by Mrs. Louise Wolcott, of New York. Adjourned.

Where Prohibition Prohibita.

CLEVELAND, O., July 9 .- The village of Alliance, O., adopted prohibition some two years ago and the authorities have since been constantly at war with the saloonists. An ordipance was finally adopted impossing a fine of \$200 for a violation of the prohibitory enactment and \$500 for the second offense. The first trial under the ordinance resulted in a conviction'to-day. and a fine of \$200 resulted in the prompt closing of the last saloon.

Oblinary. New York, July 9 .- George William Stoddart, a well-known actor, died this morning, at

THE ST. LOUIS SCANDAL

Editor Moore Overhauled by Telegraph and Placed Under Arrest at Topeka, Kan.

Sr. Louis, July 9.-A dispatch was received this morning by Mr. William Thornton, an intimate friend of Henry W. Moore's, dated Kansas City, and signed Henry W. Mason, asking him to forward a certain trunk, of which he had knowlege, to Henry W. Mason, Copeland House, Topeka, Kan. This revealed to Mr. Thornton the whereabouts of the runaways, and he made the matter known to proper parties at once. Mr. Norton immediately awore out a warrant for the arrest of Moore, charging him with grand larceny in stealing \$15,000 in money and about \$500 worth of diamond jewelry. Chief of Police Huebler then telegraphed the chief of police at Topeka to arrest Moore. This evening Judge H. D. Laughlin, Mr. Norton's attorney, will leave for Topeka, where he will replevin the

A dispatch from Topeka says that Moore, under his alias of H. W. Mason, was arrested at the Copeland Hotel between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon. The dispatch says that Mrs. Norton was also arrested, but as Mr. Norton refused to make a charge against her, or to have a warrant issued for her, the report of her arrest must be a mistake. She is said to have taken the arrest of Moore very hard, having broken completely down and refused to be comforted. Moore was not taken to jail, but both he and Mrs. Norton will be guarded in their room at the hotel till an officer arrives from St. Louis. Mrs. Caswell, an old friend of the Nortons accompanied Judge Laughlin to Topeka to-night, and will use all the influence she can to induce Mrs. Norton to return to this city, or at least attempt to get her out of the clutches of Moore. Mr. Norton says that he is now satisfied that his wife has had spells of weakmindedness since the birth and death of her child, about two years ago, and that this has had much to do

The Post-Dispatch this afternoon prints a review of the developments in the sad case, and gives several of Moore's intimates a most scathing going-over for the part they took in the affair, charging at least one of them with not only aiding to debauch the wife, but to ruin if not

rob the husband. In an interview with Moore at Topeka this afternoon he said that he had stopped at that place because he did not think anybody there knew him, and that he intended to start West at noon to-morrow unless he was arrested be-D. Coffeen, Champaign. Willis Jones, candidate | fore that time. He said he had not attempted to elude the police, and that if they wanted him they could find him there to morrow. He professed indignation at the false statements which he said had been put in circulation about the affair, and said that the idea that he and Mrs. Norton had brought \$40,000 from St. Louis was preposterous. He promised to send the Post-Dispatch a true statement of the case either Wednesday or Thursday. The correspondent of the Republic, at Topeka,

Kan., furnishes that paper with the following telegram: Henry W. Moore, managing editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and Mrs. John W. Norton were arrested this afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, at the Copeland Hotel, in this city, where they had registered as W. H. Mason and wife, Philadelphia. The arrest was made by Chief of Police Carter, in response to a telegram from the chief of police of St. Louis, directing that they be arrested on the charge of grand larcency. As the dispatch did not give the assumed name under which Moore was traveling, the police were unable to find him. They were informed of his whereabouts, however, by the correspondent of the Republic, who was the first to recognize Mr. Moore, having met him at his hotel shortly after he and Mrs. Norton took dinner. They were in their room at the Copeland when the chief of police and his deputy arrived with the warrant. The officers were admitted to the room, and before any conversation had been had, and with-

with grand larceny. "You are now in my custody," said the officer, and you may accompany me to the county jail where we will take good care of you until the parties from St. Louis arrive.

out questioning them as to their identity, the

warrants were read to them, charging them

No sooner had the warrant been read than Mrs. Norton broke into tears and cried bitterly. Moore placed his arms about her and attempted to console her, but she continued to sob for several minutes. Moore then appealed to the officer not to take them to jail, and said: "It will break her heart." The chief at first declared that they must go, but finally consented that they might remain in their room at the hotel under surveillance of an officer. This had the effect of quieting Mrs. Norton. Then she began to ridicule the idea of their arrest on the charge of grand larceny. "All we took," said Mrs. Norton, "was \$3,500, which was my own money, and my jewelry. I do not see what he [Norton] expects to make out of this. I would have gone into his house Friday night, but he threatened my life. I do not want to die yet. He said he would kill me. Friends came out of the house and said he was flourishing a butcher-

Moore: "I would like to go right back to St. Louis and face whatever music there is. We can prove then that no money was stolen." "But he will kill me," said Mrs. Norton.

"You can put him under bonds," volunteered officer Gardiner, "if he has threatened your

"I tell you what I would like to do," said Mr.

"Officer," said Mr. Moore, "you see our valises; you see we have touched nothing. That is my satchel" (pointing to one on the bed); "and this is mine," said Mrs. Norton (taking up the other one), "and what it contains is mine." Mr. Moore then inquired where he could employ a good attorney. The names of several officer was at once dispatched for Judge Henry Keller, who soon arrived and consulted privately the runaways. Moore did not with have as much to say about the

escapade as Mrs. Norton. When the officer inquired what led to the elopement he said he had nothing to say at this time. He was somewhat nervous, and acted like a man who had either been foiled in a plot or regretted what he had done, and lost heart to carry it to consummation. He said the charges against him and Mrs. Norton were unfounded. They brought nothing belonging to others away with them. They had not \$40,000; he wished they had \$10,000.

Since he came here, he and his companion had gone about the city much the same as any strangers visiting the city would-promenading the public streets and riding on street-cars. They had not tried to conceal their identity. They came over the Wabash direct from St. Louis to Kansas City, and thence here. He said they had intended to go West te-morrow at noon, but would not say what their destination was. As to the story that they had started to Australia he laughed, and remarked that Topeka would not be a very convenient place to take passage from. He said that it was a bad affair, but since they are into it they will have to make the most of it. "No man knows what he will do for the woman he loves," he observed. Mrs. Norton moved uneasily about the room. first sitting in a chair, then going to a bed, where she fumbled with bits of laces, gloves, a fan, and other trinkets of female adornment, She appeared to be sad and half sorry that she had committed the rash act. Indeed, the conduct of both parties warranted the belief that they regretted their departure from St. Louis, although Mr. Moore tried to appear jolly, and wanted to leave the impression that he was undisturbed, and that love, not he, is to blame. He spoke bitterly of the St. Louis papers, and said he had read their idiotic fiction with pitying delight. The stories about his debts in St. Louis worried him considerably, and he was more anxious that charges relating to them should be denied first of all. As to the consequences of what they had done be was resigned. Moore and Mrs. Norton arrived here over the Rock Island from Kansas City at midnight on Saturday. They proceeded at once to the Copeland Hotel, where they registered as "W. H. Mason and wife, Philadelphia." A gentleman acquainted with Mr. Moore's penmanship says that he not only registered under an assumed name but attempted to disguise his handwrighting. He called for the best room in the house, and was assigned to room 43. He was recognized by no one all day Sunday. They made no attempt to conceal themselves, but spent the day driving and walking about the city. They were very free with their money. Said Moore: "We have been greatly misrepresented, and I was just going to get some paper and write a truthful statement for the Post-Dispatch, but if we are going to be arrested I guess I will want awhile. I must say this is a rather bad predicament to be in, but it will come out all right, for we have done nothing for which we can be prosecuted. The stories that we took \$20,000 away are all bosh. We took less than \$5,000, and that was all Mrs. Norton's. Now, I don't care to talk about our escapade any further."

Fatal Boiler Explosion,

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 9.—A seventy-horse power boiler exploded at the Adelaide silk-mill at 7 o'clock this morning, instantly killing Frank Sterner and Henry Borroe, the fireman. Hiram Sell, the engineer, was caught by the legs by a crank of the engine and pinned fast. He was terribly injured and died at 10 o'clock, after one of his legs had been amputated. Oswin Ochs. a bricklayer, employed in covering one of the beilers, was shockingly scalded, but will recover. Jacob Shaffer and Robert Hilliard were slightly his residence in Monmouth county, New Jersey. | bruised by flying debris. The engine-house,

which was a separate structure, is a wreck. None of the nine hundred employes were injured, though they were greatly frightened by the explosion. The cause of the explosion is un-

LABOR INTERESTS.

Two More Mills Sign the Amalgamated Scale, but the Lockout Is Not Ended. PITTSBURG, July 9. -- The Structural Iron Company, of New Albany, Ind., signed the Amalgamated scale this morning, making nineteen firms that have so far granted the demands of the workmen. The situation at Singer, Nimick & Co.'s works has not changed. The mill was in partial operation to-day with about 200 men, and the firm claimed that they would have no trouble in getting all the workmen necessary to run their plant in full. The Amalgamated Association and Knights of Labor have declared against the mill, and all members who return to work before the scales are signed will be blacklisted.

The galvanized department of Moorhead, Clean & Co.'s mill started up this morning with their old workmen at last year's wages, pending the settlement of the scale by the manufacturers. It is understood with the workmen that the mill will sign the scale as soon as they are ready to start up the other department.

This afternoon the Kittaning Iron Company, of Kittaning, Pa., sent to President Weihe, of the Amalgamated Association, for a scale, which will be signed at once. The works will be started to-morrow, giving employment to 500 men. who have been idle since last spring. The closing of the iron mills has not, as yet, had any noticeable effect upon the coke trade, but should the lockout continue for another week furnaces now in operation will begin to close down, and then will follow a falling off in the demand for coke. There are no less than 60 per cent. of the ovens in operation, and it is predicted that should the iron-workers' lockout continue another week there will be less than 25 per cent.

Labor and Industrial Notes. Philadelphia Record. A powder factory nearly erected at Tien Tsin,

China, is one of the largest in the world, An ocean cable to be the longest in the world is to be laid from Canada to Australia, 7,500 miles. The Indian government is teaching the

natives that agricultural implements are not evil spirits. In Holland women do the flagging for the

railroads. They also do many kinds of the most laborious work. The Clark Thread Company, of Newark, N. J., will give its 5,000 employes a free excursion

to Asbury Park on Aug. 11. At London a machine which takes the place of the glassblower has been patented. It does wice as much work as the man.

We consume 62,000,000 barrels of our annual 75,000,000 barrel production of flour. At Minneapolis 30,000 barrels are made per day. The biggest tree in Ohio has been cut down.

It was near Taylorsville. Its trunk's diameter was 11 feet 8 inches, and its height was 240 feet. On the California railroads they are using steel rails from England. It is cheaper to pay the duty than to pay the freight from the

In Lancaster., Pa., there are three cork factories. The annual production is 150,000,000 corks, or one-half of this country's manufacture. The despest artesian well in the world is said

to be in Barceldine, Queensland. Its depth is: 691 feet 9 inches, and it spurts about 567,000 gallons a day. A gold mine near Sitka, Alaska, is said to be the greatest producer in the world. The month-

ly output is worth \$75,000, and the beds look as if they will be good for 400 years. The colony of confederates who went to Mexico got along pretty well at first on raising cotton, but lately things have been poor, and they will come home when they raise the money.

Mrs. Sarah Norcross, of Lowell, Mass., aged

seventy-five years, some days ago was presented with a gold watch and \$100 by her employers, the Boott cotton-mill, on the fiftieth anniversary of her employment by the firm. Lowell's cotton-milis are busy. The woolenfactories are dull. The weekly output of the

woolen, 60,000 of carpets, 125,000 of flannel cloths and 25,000 pairs of hosiery. T. Daw, a Japanese civil engineer, has been up to the Counellsville (Pa.) coke ovens getting points about the manufacture for copying in Japan, where ovens will be established. He

mills is 5.000,000 yards of cotton cloth, 30,000 of

has also inspected the coal mines and the manu-In 1838 there were 800 steamboats, 350 locomotive and 1860 stationary engines in the United States. Pennsylvania had 383 stationary engines, more than any other State. Louisiana was cext with 274, and was followed by Massa-

chusetts, New York and Ohio respectively.

They have patural gas and petroleum in Japan, but not our methods of getting the fluids.
There men dig the hole and buckets carry the product. The daily production of the 874 wells in 1879 was nearly 2,500 gallons, and the depth of the wells averaged 177 feet. The deepest was

The Italians of Los Angeles, Cal., have held mass meeting, at which the overcrowded condition of the labor market was discussed and a resolution was passed declaring that the people who induced the great immigration to that city under false pretenses deserved the hangman's rope.

The Scandinavian Society, of Providence, R. , held a mass meeting some days ago, at which the Governor, an ex-Governor and other celebrities were present. There are 20,000 Scandipavians in Rhode Island, and Dr. Haller declared that they hold the balance of power in Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas

and New York. Last year the United States sent 19,700,000 pounds of soap, worth \$57,750, to other countries. Hayti took the most, and England consumed the second largest portion of the export, which reached the United States of Colombia, Brazil, Mexico, Scotland, British Guiana and British West Indies. Australia uses the largest part of

our toilet soap export. An exhibition of the work of the pupils of the manual training schools of Germany, which are free and under the supervision of the government, is now open at Berlin, and every trade is represented. The schools are open every evening and Sunday morning. In Germany the law compels the attendance of children at school from their sixth year to their fourteenth.

The Florida Times-Union says: "We believe that the time is not far distant when the manufacturers of the South will not only supply the home demand for their products-a demand which in most lines is now supplied almost exclusively from the North-but that these products will be exported very largely to other countries, and that our commerce will be a great factor in the trade of the world."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A slight shock of earthquake, lasting nearly a minute, was felt at Belleville, Modoc, Tweed and Warkworth, Ontario, about 11 o'clock Sunday

Henry Powell, of Cincinnati, a saloon passenger on the steamer Servia, which arrived at New York yesterday, jumped overboard on the morning of July I, while temporarily insane. His daughter was with him on the steamer.

C. J. Stannard, of Hartford, Conn.; aged twenty-eight, committed suicide with laudanum at the City Hospital yesterday. He registered from Cleveland, O., but'a bank-book in his possession indicated that he lived at Southington,

Dr. T. Bartle, of Chanute, Kan., was fatally shot, yesterday, by Charles C. Krauer, who was intoxicated at the time. Mr. Krauer was actuated by groundless rumors involving the doctor's name in scandal. There are threats of

At Providence, R. I., on Sunday, Mrs. Leilla Ferdinand, a colored dress-maker, was arraigned on the charge of having, on June 22, stolen a writing-desk containing \$3,000 from the house of Fred Riddell, colored. She pleaded guilty and was bound over. Sheriff Smith has recovered As the result of rivalry, M. Camp, proprietor

of the Camp Hotel, at Navarota, Tex., was shot dead Sunday night, at the Union Depot, by J. S. and Seth Mooring, father and son, proprietors of the Exchange Hotel. The Moorings surrendered. All the parties are highly re-George Gutermuth, son of Counilman Guter-

the heart, yesterday, on account of a disappointment in love. He was twenty-one, and Ida Becker, his sweetheart, sixteen. She told him she was too young to marry and handed him back his ring. He took the ring, and without a word, drew his pistol and fired. He was in business for himself and prosperous. Railroad Repair Shops Burned. NORWICH, Conn., July 9 - The New London

muth, of Louisville, Ky., shot himself through

ber Company. The loss will amount to about Hiram Sibley Fatally Stricken. ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 9.—Hiram Sibley, probably the best known resident of Rochester, suffered a stroke of spoplexy, this afternoon,

Northern repair shops were burned to-night:

also, the lumber-yard of the New London Lum-

and is lying to-night at the point of death. He is eighty-one years cld. Mr. Sibley was one of the leading movers in founding the Western Union Telegraph Company, and has acquired a national reputation by his efforts in establishing telegraph lines throughout the country, and by his connection with the attempted establishment of an overland line to Russia via Alaska.

TIM CAMPBELL AND THE DUKE

Characteristic Cogitations on the Recent Mariborough-Hamersley Wedding. Washington Special.

Tim Campbell has returned to his congressional duties after an absence of ten days in the great metropolis. He was present at the marriage of Mrs. Hamersley to the Duke of Mariborough, which was so unostentatiously performed by Mayor Hewitt, and which he witnessed in company with Speaker Carlisle and Representative McMillin, of Tennessee.

"That was a sight I shall never forget," said Tim, with great enthusiasm. "One of the handsomest women you ever saw standing up there in the Mayor's office as straight as an arrow. with a pretty blush on her cheeks and a voice a heap steadier than the Mayor's. You see, the Speaker, Mr. McMillin, and myself dropped in to see the Mayor quite informal-like. The Mayor, you know, was in Congress once, and whenever any of us go over to the big city we run in and tell him how things are going along. After we had talked a little about things in general, and I had told him the tariff bill was sure to pass, he explained to us that the Duke of Marlborough and Mrs. Hamersley were going to be married in his office in a little while.

"What a pity!' says I.

"'Why?' says he. "'Because,' says I, 'there is a beautiful woman with a lovely fortune a-going out of the country on the arm of a little duke that don't weigh much over a bundred, and here are scores and scores of fine young fellows right in this city, every one of them ready to go through fire

and water to win just such a bride.' "The Mayor laughed, and just then the door pened and the bridal party was announced. The Mayor looked a trifle rattled, but he got out his little book and the service began. The Duke came up just a bit above the bride's shoulder, and though he seemed to be a pretty nice little fellow I couldn't help thinking to myself, 'Dear, dear! look at that, and all the fine, strapping young fellows she's leaving behind her.' Mr! but she was dressed handsome, and looked pretty as a peach. The Mayor went along with his services until he reached the place where it says, 'If any man know aught why these two should not be joined together, let him speak, or forever after hold his peace.' Then he cast his eye at me with a sort of a twinkle in it, as much as to say, 'Now's your chance, Tim: speak up. "But I kept still, and the Mayor smiled at me as though he thought I had lost my nerve. I tell you it was very trying. Never in my whole life did I feel so much like jumping up on a chair and shouting, 'Mr. Speaker, I object.' " "Is there any truth in the story that you

his prerogative of kissing the bride?" "Not a word, sir. That's a New York campaign lie, and I would be obliged if you would nail it before it travels any further. I'm not saying that I wouldn't have given the \$25, but nobody would think of trying to bribe the

offered Mayor Hewitt \$25 to surrender to you

Mugwumps Satisfied. Philadelphia American.

The influence of General Harrison's nomina tion upon the independent and mugwump ele ments justifies all that had been claimed for it in advance. In no direction is there the remot est sign of the loss of a vote on his account, Everywhere his high character and honorable standing are candidly admitted. Of those whe bolted in 1884, many have come back to the Republican standard. In Pennsylvania we know. of none who remain with Mr. Cleveland. In New York, the Independent, one of the most influential of the mugwumps of 1884, supports General Harrison with all its heart, and in Boston the Advertiser and Transcript are also against Cleveland. In all the localities where the bolt of 1884 was serious, in New York, Con-

necticut and Massachusett, the movement pack again is general and prompt. We reserve, of course, out of this description those free-trade journals-notably the New York Times, Evening Post, and Harper's Weekly-which have been outspoken in praise of Mr. Cleveland's course on the free-trade issue, and which had fully indicated their purpose to support him on that account, no matter who received the Republican nomination. It has been perfectly plain, since the President's message to Congress, if not an earlier date, that their status was settled, and that nothing was to be expected from them in support of a protectionist candidate. To their number we add a single newspaper, the Providence Journal, which is controlled by a Democrat, and has been advocating "tariff reform" for a year or more, and a single voter, Mr. Seth Low. Both these assign as the reason for changing front, their opposition to protection, and, under the circumstances, the step they take is entirely fit. Every advocate of free trade must now be by all rules of propriety, a supporter of Mr. Cleveland, and whenever one leaves the Republican rapks it helps to draw the line and define the issue more plainly. As the supreme need, now, is a square and open contest over the question whether American interests shall be protected by a tariff. whatever tends to make the case more clear is a real aid to a sound conclusion.

A Unique Gift for General Harrison.

Sharon, Pa , Special. Avery Truesdale, an army comrade of Gen. Harrison, has, with infinite patience, completed a cane composed of 10,500 pieces of wood of thirty-eight different kinds-one kind for each State. He will forward it to-morrow to Gen. Harrison as a token of esteem. The number of pieces of wood is designed to represent Harrison's majority in Indiana.

Mormon Church Property. SALT LAKE, U. T., July 9 .- Receiver Dyer compromised to-day, in the matter of Mormon Church property, the papers being filed in the Territorial Supreme Court. The receiver keeps what property he had seized and was paid \$157,666.15 in cash. Further proceedings are to be dropped pending the hearing of an appeal on questions involved in the United States Su-

preme Court. Steamship News.

New York, July 9.-Arrived: Servia, Artzona, from Liverpool: Anchoria, from Glasgow; Moravia, from Hamburg; Normandie, from

PHILADELPHIA, July 9 .- Arrived: British

King, from Liverpool. The Voter She Longs For "Tell him the light grows dreary; He cometh not," she said; 'Tell him I'm weary, weary,

And I would that I were dead." -Belva Lockwood. THE minister sought to improve the time by giving Bobby a lesson in morality. "My boy, he said, "I have lived forty-five years and have never used tobacco in any form, nor told a lie, nor swore, nor played hookey, nor-" "Have you got any little boys?" interrupted Bobby. "No. I have never had any little boys." Well, they are mighty lucky," said Bobby.-San Francisco

# Don't Wait

Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your toilet-table a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor-the only dressing you require for the hair-and use a little, daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness.

Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky., writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best hair-

restorer in the world." "My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy."

### Ayer's Hair Vigor, Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Pimples and Blotches. So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and

neck, may be entirely removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best and safest Alterative and Blood-Purifier ever discovered.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists; \$1; six bettles for \$5.